

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 582.]

SATURDAY, December 9, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

20 For Sale.
IN LEXINGTON,
The corner of Main and Cross streets.
The corner of Cross and Water streets.
The Stone House on Water street.
And that Commodious House and lot on High street. For Terms apply to M. J. James Morrison in Lexington, or to the subscribers, on Main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort.
BENJ. S. COX.
September 25, 1797.

14 FRESH GOODS.
ALEXANDER PARKER
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Glass, &c. &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.
Lexington, October 12, 1797.

27 NOTICE.
The partnership of Reid & M. H. being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all debts indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances—likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.
Lexington, September 8, 1797.

14 For Sale.
THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:
2,666 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.
444 2-3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.
3,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.
1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivant.
The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the State line, Green river and Cumberland waters:
440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.
1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Rusel creek.
1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.
1000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river, 1000 do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.
666 2-3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.
1000 do. do. Thomas Gaskins do.
1000 do. do. do. do. do. do.
1500 do. do. do. do. do. do.
The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to
TATHAM & BANKS.
Lexington, October 17, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.
ROBERT ANDREW PORTER,
Have just imported, and are now opening, at their store, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office,
A LARGE AND GENERAL Assortment of Merchandise,
which they will sell on low terms for Cash, or Country Produce suitable for the New Orleans Market.
Lexington, December 2, 1797.

27 ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.
JAMES E. JANUARY.
December 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WHEREAS certain Charles Charters, of this date, on the fifteenth day of March, 1797, contracted with me for two thousand weight of bacon, delivered to him at my house in Nelson county, in consequence of which contract I paid my bond to him for the delivery of said bacon, and to some for fifty pounds cash, payable the first day of May following; but the said Charters failing to comply with the contract entered into I must therefore forewarn all and every person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to comply therewith until compelled by law.
LEVEN GREEN.
November 17, 1797.

33 For Sale.
TWO SECTIONS OF LAND,
IN the Military range, within Judge Symmes's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 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3819, 3821,

OUR constitution has set no limits to the power of the legislature to draw money from the treasury: it was impracticable to do it in a proper manner, and therefore it was better not to attempt it. So long as the people make choice of representatives, who, must themselves, pay a proper proportion of the public burthens, they may be certain that none that are unnecessary will be imposed, and that the money which is raised by taxes will not be dissipated in an useless manner. If any additional security was wanting for a faithful discharge of the representative's duty in the disposal of the public money, it would arise from his dread of public censure and disapprobation, on the return of the annual election. The federal constitution is the only one which has attempted to define or limit the power of the legislature over the purse: it declares that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" but in fact, as they are sole judges of what "the general welfare" does require, they possess an absolute power over the purse of the United States. So much has been said to show, that the legislature of this state had full power to appropriate any sum of money they might have thought proper for the encouragement of the manufacture of duck, if they had thought it expedient to do so. The expediency of such a measure ought to be decided on, by a consideration of the necessity of the state's interfering by giving aid to the manufacturer; and of the probable benefit which will result to the community from the encouragement of the manufacture. In all countries where manufactures have been carried on to any degree of perfection, they have been encouraged when in their infant state by bounties given by the government; and when they have been judiciously applied, it has always been thought that they have had a powerful effect. But a bounty can only be given to an existing manufacture, and has a tendency rather to increase the quantity of the manufacture than to set it into motion. This is sufficient in old countries when money can always be had to carry on any kind of business, if it can be made to appear in a satisfactory manner that the business will be profitable in its execution. Here the case is different, the want of sufficient private capitals will oblige us for a great length of time to abstain from engaging in such kind of business, although it would certainly produce every great profit; bounties, therefore, to be paid on the manufacture after it was made would not answer our purpose, there must be something done to draw the manufacture into existence; and nothing can do this but a loan to enable the adventurer to set it into motion. Besides, a bounty is an absolute gift of the amount to the manufacturer, a loan is only an advance for a limited time of a sum to be returned with interest: so that loans are in this country not only the only effectual, but also the cheapest way of giving the public aid to the establishment of a new manufacture. Other countries have found it expedient to grant bounties to encourage manufactures, although they had at the time many other manufactures carried on to a great extent within those countries; certainly then it must be to our interest to lend the public aid to introduce manufactures into this state. If our poverty is urged as an objection to our attempting such a measure, I lament that the argument is so far true as to be sufficient to prevent our going as far in that way as we could wish, or as policy would dictate, if our means were greater; but I contend, that, that very poverty is the strongest possible inducement to go as far with this kind of encouragement as is practicable in our present situation; because it is the only means by which we can ever be extricated from that poverty. If some means in addition to what we now possess as a state are not made use of to extricate us from our difficulties, we shall be sinking more every day until we shall be reduced to far as will put us out of the power of any

exertion within the compass of our power to relieve us: at present a sum lent by the state, not amounting to one tenth of what we unnecessarily expend in every year, would give such a start to useful manufactures as would enable them afterwards to proceed by their own strength. Let not the cautious and prudent farmer be alarmed at the idea of having a part of the money which he has paid in taxes, expended in this way; for the thoughts of being called on for a small additional sum to be appropriated in that manner; for a little reflection will satisfy him, that in proportion to his love of money should be his desire of advancing a sum to the useful manufacturer.

I have stated in my last number the difference there would be to the state between exporting 100 tons of manufactured, and 100 tons of raw hemp: if we calculate then on the whole amount of the quantity of hemp which we shall probably be able to export, we shall find the difference to amount to a very great sum; and there will be a saving to the state by the operation of the manufacture, of the whole of that sum, because the whole of it will be received from any other country, in addition to what would have been received for the raw hemp, and the expense of manufacturing it will be paid within the state. Suppose then that by an advance by way of loan of five or six thousand dollars, the principal and interest being both finally secured, the manufactures of duck and cordage could be so introduced and enlarged, as after a very few years to encrease the annual export of the state more than ten times the amount of the loan—would it not be the highest degree of folly to refuse to make that advance? Let any individual say if he would hesitate to accept of such an offer, if he could receive such a personal benefit by the doing of it; if he would not, why should he hesitate in willing it to be accepted for the state? And why ought the legislature to hesitate in doing it if they have the power to lay taxes to "promote the general welfare of the state?" So far from doubting their power to do this, or the propriety of their doing it, I conceive it would be a breach of the trust reposed in them not to do it; and that the omission of so important a duty, on which the general welfare so materially depends, would be a greater sin against public policy, than a thousand foolish acts committed by them. But I have heard it said, that it is unnecessary to take steps of this kind; because, if the situation of this country is really adapted to the carrying on of such manufactures to advantage, time and experience will prove it to be the case, and then they will be engaged in it. Who is to make the experiment to see whether the real situation of the country is adapted to these manufactures? But above all—when is this experiment to be made? The state is in a decaying condition; nothing can restore it to vigor but a great addition to our exports. This measure would probably increase our exports to a very large sum.

Our wants are immediate, and no other mode is proposed for supplying them. Admit then, that the same thing would be produced by the operation of time and experience in twenty-five or thirty years—ought we to wait that time, or try to bring it about within two or three years? Few men would refuse to engage in a lottery when they could not draw less than the money they put in with interest on it, and when the chances would be in their favor of drawing a prize to the amount of what they put in. This is just the game which I wish the state to play—Let her advance to proper characters as much as she can spare, on interest, by way of loan: if the thing miscarries, the will receive back her principal, with interest; but if it succeeds, the will annually receive, perhaps, ten times the amount of the sum advanced, besides having it repaid with interest; and it is evident that the whole of this benefit would be procured by this temporary advance of money, at least for that length of time, during which the manufactures would not have been put fully into motion without this advance.

In speaking of the probable future situation of this country, I have considered only the consequences of her commercial state; but it is of equal

importance to attend to what must necessarily follow from our political condition. We have to support our state government—This, although the expenses of it are moderate, calls on us for a considerable yearly payment; but as the money is paid and expended here, it does not impoverish the state. But the payments which we make to the federal government stand on a different footing. The impost, the excise, the tax on wheel carriages and the stamp duties, will amount within this state, to a sum much larger than any man has yet calculated on; and the whole amount must be remitted by the state, except the sums that will be paid here to the few officers of the general government which in this state, and for the small supplies which will hereafter be drawn from the state for the federal troops. The amount of the first will be very small, and that of the last not only uncertain, but probably much less than it has been hitherto; besides this money is one of our principal dependencies for paying for a great part of our imports; and if we apply it in this way, it must leave the balance to much greater against us on that account. Let the probable amount of the balance that will be against us, both as a trading people, and as a member of the general government, be estimated; and I shall as a citizen, consider myself under great obligation to any person who will point out how we can discharge it, unless we can add greatly to our exports. If this is the only way by which it can be done, it will then bring us back to these questions:—Is hemp the best export we have? And will it be most to our interest to export it manufactured rather than in its raw state? And if both of these questions must be answered in the affirmative, I think it must follow as a necessary consequence, that it must be the duty of the legislature to lend the public aid as far as our situation will render it practicable, to introduce and encourage the manufactures of duck and cordage; because, by doing so, they will more effectually than by any other means in their power, "promote the general welfare."

Those who have already turned their attention to these subjects apprehend, that after all other difficulties are removed, they will find a temporary obstacle from the want of a sufficient quantity of hemp, and a more lasting one from the want of it. The first danger will be removed by a general exertion amongst the farmers to encrease that part of their crop as much as possible the next season, and private as well as public motives ought to stimulate them to do this, as there is a great probability that it will be the most profitable crop they can make. If those who are the best acquainted with the quality and quantity of the pine proper to be used in making of tar, within a proper distance in this country, will give the necessary information respecting both, to those now engaged in the manufacturing of cordage, they will confer a favor on them, and do the community a service.

Alarmed for my country on account of evils I fancied I saw threatening her, and anxiously wishing to see her guarded against those evils, I have endeavored not only to point out her danger, but also in an imperfect manner to show how that danger might be avoided. I am sensible that in doing this, I have discovered my want of knowledge of the subjects which I have endeavored to discuss; but if I have only engaged my fellow-citizens to think for themselves; or if I can induce some able man to take up the discussion, my object will be in part attained; and I shall rejoice at having spent some time in this work; for however I may be mistaken in every other respect, I feel a consciousness that no man is more anxiously solicitous for the welfare of my country, than I am.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SETTING OF September 10.
A second message. From the directory announcing to the council, the receipt of the following letter from General Moreau, addressed to Citizen Barthelmy:
The General in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to Citizen Barthelmy, member of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

"Head quarters at Strasburgh, 19th Fructidor (September 5)

Citizen Director,
"You will no doubt recollect that on my last journey to the Rhine, we took a trunk belonging to General Klinglin, wherein we found about 200 or 300 letters of his correspondence: those of Villerbanch were among them; but they were the least important.—Many of them were in ciphers; they shall all be deciphered, but this will take much time.

"No one goes in this correspondence by his true name, so that several Frenchmen, who correspond with Klinglin, Conde, Wickham, d'Anguien and others, cannot easily be detected. However we are in possession of such information as has led us to discover many of them.

"I was determined not to give publicity to this correspondence, since peace being likely to be concluded, no danger could arise from thence for the republic; and besides no one being named, but little could be proved by these letters.

"But feeling at the head of the parties which do so much mischief to our country, a man placed on an eminent station, and enjoying the utmost confidence: who is much compromised in this correspondence, and declined to act a prominent part in the restoration of the pretender. I have thought it my duty to inform you of it, that you may not be deceived by his pretended republicanism; but on the contrary, watch his conduct, and ward off the misfortunes he may bring over our country since a civil war cannot but be the aim of his projects.

"I counsel Citizen Director, that it is a painful task for me to acquaint you with this treason, since the man whom I unmark to you, was my friend and would still be so, if I did not know him: I allude to the representative of the people, Pichegru. He has been prudent enough not to write himself; he only communicated by word of mouth with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who flattered his projects and received his answers. He goes here by several names, and amongst others by that of Baptiste. A chief of Brigade called Badoouville, was attached to him, and went by the name of Coco this man was one of the Courriers employed by him as well as by his correspondents.—You will recollect to have seen him often at Balle.

"Their great movement was to take place at the beginning of the campaign of the 4th year; they relied on disasters happening on my arrival at the army, which, indignant at its defeat, was to demand back its former commander, who then would have acted pursuant to the instructions he had received.

"The sum of 200 Louis d'Ors was to be paid him for the journey he made to Paris at the time of his dismissal: this naturally accounts for his having refused the embassy to Sweden. I rather suspect the family of Lajolais was implicated in this intrigue.

"Nothing but the great confidence I place in your patriotism and wisdom, has induced me to give you this intelligence. The proofs on which it is founded are as clear as day, but I doubt whether they would do in a court of justice.

"I request you, Citizen Director, to guide me by your advice in this arduous business. It is hitherto known but to five persons, namely: Generals Defaux and Reighnier, one of my aides-de-camps, and an officer entrusted with the secret department of the army, who is continually purloining the information contained in the letters which are deciphered.

"Please to accept the assurances of my respectful and inviolable attachment.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

NEW-YORK, November 13.
The following extract of a letter to a respectable merchant of this city received by the Argus, Capt. Black who put into Cowes was handed for Publication last evening.

"The wind continuing ahead gives me an opportunity of advising, a addition to what I wrote you yesterday and the day before by this ship.—That Lord Malabrou returned to London yesterday.—All chance of peace is at present entirely vanished.—The present rulers at Paris intrusted their new Commissioners at Lisle to require

an immediate acceptance of their proposals for Peace, which he not being authorized to do, they ordered him to quit France in 48 hours.

"Those foundreds, must, therefore, still be oppsed by force of arms."

NO PEACE.

By the Argus arrived on Saturday from London, letters are received which confirm the return of Lord Malmebury from Life.

In fine letters it is stated that his Lordship had received intimation from the French Directory, that the propositions made on their part were not immediately acceded to, he must leave their territories in 48 hours.

The abruptness of his departure, warrants us in believing the probability of such a message. [Daily Adv.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

From the passengers arrived in the last vessel from Havre we collect the treaty to be nearly the substance of the treaty of peace lately concluded between those two powers.

A mutual cessation of hostilities both by sea and land, within a fixed time. The restitution of what ever conquests either of the powers may have made during the war in the dominions of the other in Europe or in any other part of the world, without any indemnification or compensation for such restitution. Prisoners of war to be mutually delivered, and the sick properly taken care of. The ambassadors and ministers of both powers to be treated and considered, as to precedence, immunities, rights, &c. as heretofore. Consuls to enjoy the privileges and immunities, allowed to those of the most favored nations. Portugal to remain neutral during the present war, and not to admit privateers into its ports, nor prizes, nor allow them to be admitted into the large ports of Portugal and three into the smaller: A greater number to be excluded unless forced in by stress of weather, and then to be suffered to remain only during the necessity of the case. Liberty of conscience unmoled, and the French to enjoy the same security as the subjects of the most favoured nation. A treaty of commerce to be negotiated and concluded in the space of two years, mean while ancient treaties between the two powers to remain in force and the French and Portuguese nations, except in regard to the Woollens from France and wine from Portugal, to remain on the same footing as heretofore. Portugal gives up to France her right of dominion over that portion of territory (near French Guyanna) between Cape North and the river Vincent Pincon, situated in about 2-1/2 degrees of North latitude. The boundary line is to begin at said river, thence to run a well known line, and the ratification to be exchanged in the space of two months.

Signed at Paris 10th of June, by the plenipotentiaries Ch. De La Croix and the Chevalier d'Arango.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will attend on the 15th day of January 1798, on an entry of 6000 acres of land made in the name of John Larue, on the Ohio river opposite the Black oak grove where John Pen's land is entered; beginning on the river bank and running up the same, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC LARUE,
for the heirs of
JOHN LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 9th of December 1797, on an entry made in the name of James Larue of 5000 acres, adjoining an entry made for Sarah Boone on. It refers, on the lower side, then and there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the testimony respecting certain said entry, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC LARUE
for JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 9th of December 1797, on an entry made in the name of James Larue of 5000 acres, adjoining an entry made for Sarah Boone on. It refers, on the lower side, then and there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the testimony respecting certain said entry, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC LARUE
for JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, December 9.

By a gentleman just from Nashville we have received information, that on Sunday night the 26th ult. there were four fires and a tavern, with a great part of the goods and other property, consumed by fire in that town—Mr. Wiggins who slept in one of the floors, was so much burnt before he got out, that he died in two days.

If the French were found out in a plot for overturning, by flattery, or bribery and every low underhand means, the government of England, what a clamour would be raised here by the Anglo-monarchical faction! We should be called on to unite in crushing a nation that threatened destruction to every regular government. Now that it is plainly proved, that Britain had a hand in the late attempt to overthrow the constitution of France, and to establish the throne on the mangled bodies of every friend of liberty in that country all is hush; as to any reflection thrown on Britain. It is only thought very abominable, very atrocious, that France should think of defending herself against the machinations of her enemies, by ultra-constitutional means; and especially very fingulary that she should fend her domestic traitors to Guiana. Britain in her tender mercy, would have hung them, cut them down alive, cut off their privy members, and burnt them, with their bowels, before their faces.

Phil. pap.

To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January, 1798, the Kentucky Gazette will be published once a week only, on a fixed paper denominated royal, which is about one third larger than what we at present use. The price will be 100 Dollars per annum; but if we should fail in curing such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we will publish on the present fixed paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

JOHN BLADE ODD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that substantial reasons should be given for this intended change, especially as the principal readers formerly given for publishing twice a week still exist, the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory.

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; an event of so much importance to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculation necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper been continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at its advanced price, the whole amount received for his subscriptions will not defray the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support without a prospect of better employment. And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his profits were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper, would contribute to strengthen an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which, he was conscious time would be the best antidote. These are the most ostensible reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his conversation with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia on the Fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself justifiable in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, junr.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797. 12xw

NOTICE.

THAT on the 6th of January 1798, I will attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, on a settlement and pre-emption, obtained in the name of John Brand on Drennon's Hick creek; It being the place where Nicholas Smith now lives, then and there to take on oath the depositions of sundry witnesses to ascertain the special calls of said entry, and also to identify an improvement and perpetuate the testimony thereof, and to do such other things in the premises, as the said commissioners are authorized and required to do by the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

December 5,



BLAZE.

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col. Hugh Nelson, of York town, in Virginia, stand the ensuing season which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, three miles from Georgetown, and eight from Lexington, and may cover mates at five pounds each, the season. A promissory attested note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing;—the mare will be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hogs, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the pounds. There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclosed for mares from a distance, at \$5 per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Frenchton, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Eschylus, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by George Ferguson, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vittal's Turkey, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hartley, and out of Trumpet's dam, which was out of a daughter of Dordrecht and Layton's mare. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the filly of Chrysolite. Chrysolite is the sire of Hebe, the dam of Daredevil.

BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.

A true copy of the original from England, HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported dark horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good fast gelding.

NICHOLAS GARDNER.

CHAS. HIGGSON.

H. N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your paper under the Lexington head of the 4th ultimo, an account of a duel, which had been transmitted to you for publication in a letter from this place, and well knowing that the circumstances were not such as the author of the article intended to relate—feeling myself impelled by a consideration of that duty which I owe to the public and to myself, I have taken the earliest opportunity of opposing the author to the statement which he had cradled under the name of a true copy, if not under the name of a true copy, I feel myself impelled by a consideration of that duty which I owe to the public and to myself, I have taken the earliest opportunity of opposing the author to the statement which he had cradled under the name of a true copy, if not under the name of a true copy, I feel myself impelled by a consideration of that duty which I owe to the public and to myself, I have taken the earliest opportunity of opposing the author to the statement which he had cradled 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SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TRUE HAPPINESS AT HOME.

How lovely cot.
Delightful spot,
The poor man's lot!
Contentment, hither come—
Let others bound
The world around;
No peace is found,
Like this I find at home.

With musing head
The meads I tread,
And mountain's head;
Nor e'er forget my dome—
Poor and obscure
I live secure,
Enjoy the pure,
Unenvied peace at home.

The horrid car
Of bloody war,
May roll afar;
But hither cannot come;
While thousands slain
Betwixt the plain,
I here remain,
Secure in peace at home.

For forlorn gain,
The merchant train,
O'er all the main,
With toil and danger roam;
While I reposit
To want, here find
More peace of mind,
Secure and safe at home.

The statesman proud,
Amid the crowd,
May bellow loud,
In noble congress room;
I envy not
His shining lot,
While in my cot
I live in peace at home.

With cautious taste,
And mad'ning haste,
O'er all her wait
The traveller may roam;
I can explore
All nature's lore,
Here safe on shore,
And never stir from home.

When morning bright
On mountain's height
Spreads out the light,
I from my cottage roam;
And when to rest
Adown the vale,
Bright Sol is chaf'd,
Return, and sleep at home.

Hear'st thou I may
Thus pass away
Each living day
From innocence ne'er roam?
Till that last day,
When God shall say,
"Soul come away,
"To your eternal home."

ANECDOTE.

"What have you got to say, old Bacon-face?" said a Councillor to a farmer, at the late Cambridge Affixes—"why," answered the farmer, "I am thinking that my bacon face and your calf's head would make a good dith."

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the
grofs, dozen or single,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

FOR SALE,

1250 Acres of LAND.
SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Stramels creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Punccheon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. De Klauman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.
November 15, 1797.

ABJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

Wish to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of
23 TOBACCO AND HEMP,
For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large assortment of **MEACH ANDISE**, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

CASH

Will be given for a **LIGHT WAGGON**. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

38 Doctor Samuel Bruton,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice **MEDICINE and SURGERY** in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY. He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office. He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations. September 5, 1795.

14 WANTED,

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO, delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road. ROBERT M'CARSON. January

3 LOST

IN August last, from James Duwidie's near Madison court house, a sorrel Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hands high, a star in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, cross natural. Any person taking her up and securing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward, paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

2 To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, THE PLANTATION of Wethers Smith, on Stoner, about one mile below Governor Gardner's farm, containing about thirty acres of cleared land. Also

For Sale,

A QUANTITY of CORN, on said Plantation. Nine months' credit from the date hereof will be given the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to HENRY PAYNE, who lives on the Frankfort road, about four miles from Lexington. November 28.

ISRAEL

66 BOOT

MANUFAC.

HUNT

& SHOE

TURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Morrison. He flatters himself from the neatness and excellence of his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Mama's Lick, September 24, 1797.

WE are well informed that some malicious person has lodged fault of an inferior quality for a length of time, at the widow Cooch's, for sale, as being of our manufactory. We hereby declare to the public, that we do never lodge any fault for sale on the road between this place and Lexington. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large.

JAMES F. MOORE,
CHARLES BEELER.

3m

NICHOLAS BRIGHI,

BOOT

MANUFAC.

AND SHOE

TURER

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Cross Street, two doors above Short Street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

Notice.

I pointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 21st day of December next at an improvement made by Andrew House, William Rice & company, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses upon the calls of an entry made on the 17th of March 1784, in these words, "Andrew House enters 1000 acres upon a pre-emption warrant, No 2540, on the waters of Drennon's Lick on the fourth side thereof, supposed to be about 12 miles from the mouth, and about 3/4 of a mile from a large Buffalo trace, leading from the said lick to Braithers creek, including his improvement, made by House, Will. Rice & Co." & to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC MORRISON.

66 For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND. ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2599 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Roughcreek, Harlan county, about seven miles from Harlan Settlement, containing 500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, atty. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

66 IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Sargrain of Lexington, to which any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three Rivers.—A Reson supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of one—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, previous to the 1st of June, on pain of demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, } Ex'rs.
JOHN COBURN, }
JOHN BRADFORD, }
Lexington, April 13, 1797.

27 Twenty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber, the 3d of April last, a black Mare about fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, branded on the high shoulder, though not perceivable unless fled, a small star, natural trotter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark mane and tail, with a fittal star, was rubbed on the nose and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for such information that I get them.

James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, '97.

6 For Sale,

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Branham, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Port William, adjoining Jesse Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

WHEREAS we the subscribers believe that we have been wrong informed and misled by a certain parcel of men who held up to us the idea that we should have four hundred acres of land (on the North West side of the Ohio) each, for ninety-nine years, on condition of our paying eight dollars per hundred for first rate, and in proportion for second or third, together with eighteen pence and a bushel of corn per hundred every year.—Which land they were about purchasing from the Indians. In consequence of the above representations, we published our names, as agreeing to take the land on said conditions.—But being since fearful that we had acted in an imprudent manner, and understanding that they had no right to purchase lands from the Indians, if being contrary to an existing law of the United States, we applied to take off our names, but were informed that the paper was sent to the Mouth of Kentucky.—We therefore hereby make known to the public, that it was in consequence of such representations that we took our names, and declare that we do not consider ourselves bound by it—and that we will have no concern whatever with said land.

Michael Bever,
Matthew Bever,
Nicholas Bever,
Jacob Coon,
Jacob Zumwald,
George Zumwald,
Daniel Zumwald,
Philip Zumwald,
Peter New,
Peter Snider,
Henry Fry,
Jacob Fry,
Matthew Bever,
Jacob Fry,
Michael Bever,
Peter Simon,
George Coon,
Christian Zumwald,
Christian Bever,
John Coon,
John Zumwald,
Hase Coon,
David Coon,
Henry Bever,
Matthew Bever,
Abraham Bever,
Nicholas Fry,
John Fry,
Abraham Fry,
Michael Fry,
December 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the 1st of December next. He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND,
On Raven creek, Harlan county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will sell it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 15th day of December next. G. O. TAGGARDEN.
September 5, 1797.

Georgetown Fulling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers, and the public in general, that Mr. James BURKE, who worked my mill last season, works her again this season, and will attend at Lexington, the first day of every Fayette county, at the house of Mr. Innis B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and also at the house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the first day of every court, for the same purpose.

Elijah Craig.

November 14, 1797.

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANTISE.

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the T. whist, about 25 miles from the flat of government, and about ten from Denton's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoint a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county. WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.
June 19.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay of the respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

March 16, 1797.

B. NETERLAND

LOTS FOR SALE IN NEWGARDEN.

THE sale will commence on Thursday the 14th December, and continue three days. One third of the purchase money payable in three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in twelve months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond and with approved security.

LUCAS SULLIVANT.

THE clerks of the several district, Quarter Session, and County courts within this commonwealth are requested to meet at Frankfort, on the second Thursday in December next, on business of importance.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we shall perform the worshipful county court of Warren, to establish a town on our lands at the head of Scag's, or rather Bailey's big licks, at the next March court. The lots will be sold for sale, on Thursday, the 15th of March. JAMES STUART,
WILLIAM JONES.
November 23, 1797.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary at the College, December 2, 1797. Resolved, that the Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. By order of the Board.
B. J. BRAD FORD, Clerk.